



International Code Council

ICC 802-2020 edition Public Input Agenda based on input received on 2014 edition of the ICC 802 Standard

**For October 11, 2018
Meeting- Teleconference**

ICC 802-2014 Standard Revision Proposals

IS-IEDC 01-01-18

ICC 802 Chapter 2, Section 202

Proponent: Sean Steffensen, California Energy Commission

Revise as follows:

SPRINKLER BODY. The exterior case or shell of a sprinkler incorporating a means of connection to the piping system, designed to convey water to a nozzle or orifice.

Rotor sprinkler body. A sprinkler body that: contains components to drive the rotation of the nozzle or orifice during operation; and lacks an integral control valve.

Spray sprinkler body. A sprinkler body that: does not contain components to drive the rotation of the nozzle or orifice during operation; and lacks an integral control valve.

Valve-in-head sprinkler body. A sprinkler body that contains an integral control valve.

Purpose and Reason:

The ICC 802-2014 defined the term sprinkler body as shown above. Since the publication, the EPA WaterSense program has released the Specification for Spray Sprinkler Bodies Version 1.0. The EPA created a voluntary product labeling program for spray sprinkler bodies that meet a minimum performance standard for pressure regulation. The EPA did not provide a voluntary labeling for sprinkler bodies that are not spray sprinkler bodies.

The proposed sprinkler body terms and definitions will help distinguish various types of sprinkler bodies. The ICC 802-2014 broadly categorizes sprinklers as spray, rotor or valve-in-head with definitions that describe how the water is applied or the presence of an integral control valve with the sprinkler head. The proposed sprinkler body terms mirror the sprinkler terms found in ICC 802-2014, but instead provide physical features found within the sprinkler body to identify the type of sprinkler body, making it easier to identify on a shelf or catalog instead of only at the point of installation.

Committee Action:

Committee Reason:

IS-IEDC 01-02-18

ICC 802 Chapter 2, Section 202

Proponent: Sean Steffensen, California Energy Commission

Revise as follows:

Sprinkler. An emission device consisting of a sprinkler body with one or more orifices to convert irrigation water pressure to high velocity water discharge through the air, discharging a minimum of 0.5 gallon per minute (1.9 liters per minute) at the largest area of coverage available for the nozzle series when operated at 30 psi (206.8 kPa) or more with a full-circle pattern.

Spray. A sprinkler with a spray sprinkler body. ~~that continuously applies water in a pattern to a defined landscape area.~~

Rotor. A sprinkler with a rotor sprinkler body. ~~that applies water in a pattern by means of one or more rotating streams to a defined landscape area.~~

VALVE-IN-HEAD SPRINKLER. A sprinkler that includes a valve-in-head sprinkler body. ~~with an integral control valve intended to be operated from a remote location.~~

Purpose and Reason:

The ICC 802-2014 provides terms and definitions to categorize the types of sprinkler based upon the water delivery method and the presence of an integral control valve. The Energy Commission proposes to align the sprinkler definitions with the proposed sprinkler body terms and definitions, to ensure that these devices are defined by their components rather their intended use. This will make it easier to identify the type of sprinkler when it is on a shelf rather than only at the point of installation.

Committee Action:

Committee Reason:

IS-IEDC 01-03-18
ICC 802 All

Proponent: Stephanie Tanner, US EPA WaterSense Program

WaterSense requests that the committee complete validation testing for each test method included in the standard, including those listed in Table 303.2.1 for spray devices, Table 303.3.1 for rotor devices, Table 303.4.1 for bubbler devices, Table 403.2.1 for point-source drip emitters, Table 404.3.1 for line-source drip emitters, and Table 403.4.1 for microsprays. Completing each test on a variety of products during the standard development phase ensures the test methods are written clearly and with sufficient detail so that different laboratories can conduct the test and produce consistent results. This process provides an opportunity for laboratories to run the tests and ask questions of the committee, resulting in clarifications that can be incorporated into the standard prior to its publication. This is a process that WaterSense requests in the development of its referenced standards and test protocols for both plumbing and irrigation products so that the test methods are validated and ready for use when the standards are published.

Reason:

Committee Action:

Committee Reason:

IS-IEDC 01-03-18

ICC 802 Chapter 3, Section 303.5.2

Proponent: Stephanie Tanner, US EPA WaterSense Program

WaterSense recommends replacing the text in Section 303.5.2 with the pressure regulator test method included in *Appendix B* of the *WaterSense Specification for Spray Sprinkler Bodies* (see attached). This method is based on the ASABE/ICC 802-2014 standard and was modified based on two rounds of product testing by three laboratories, as well as additional public comment from irrigation industry stakeholders and water and energy utilities. For details on the product testing and support for the modifications, please see the *WaterSense Specification for Spray Sprinkler Bodies Supporting Statement* (<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-09/documents/ws-products-support-statement-ssb.pdf>) and the *Landscape Irrigation Sprinklers: WaterSense Specification Update* (<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-01/documents/ws-products-spec-irrigation-sprinklers.pdf>). The WaterSense test method is currently being used in the market place, with WaterSense labeled spray sprinkler bodies expected in early spring 2018. It is the goal of WaterSense to harmonize performance and efficiency test methods with other organizations and agencies as to ease the compliance cost and burden on manufacturers. With harmonized test methods, manufacturers aiming to meet various standards or regulations, as well as receive the WaterSense label, are only required to test their products using one test method.

Reason:

Committee Action:

Committee Reason: